Krieghoff K-80 Clay Target Shotgun and K-20 Clay Target and Field Shotgun

Handling and Service Instructions for the Krieghoff K-80 and K-20 Shotguns.

With proper care and periodic maintenance your Krieghoff can provide a lifetime of shooting pleasure.

Ask your dealer for Krieghoff gun care products
Gun Pro (GP), Gun Glide (GG)

'K-80' and 'K-20' are registered trademarks of H. Krieghoff GmbH, Ulm - Germany.
"A Tradition of Performance" is a registered trademark of Krieghoff International, Inc., Ottsville, PA.

Caution!
Read and understand all instructions before using this or any other firearm. Read, learn, and observe the safety procedures described on page 4. Always point a firearm in a safe direction so that it does not endanger anybody, including yourself. Shot can be dangerous to over 400 yards, and bullets may range as far as three miles. Do not discharge a gun towards any hard surface, including water, because both shot and bullets can ricochet in unpredictable directions. Your Krieghoff is equipped with a mechanical safety. Learn how it functions. And USE it.
Never point any firearm towards another person or yourself!

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Gun Safety
Gun safety is your responsibility! Read and observe these essential rules.

➡ A loaded firearm can cause SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH! When handled properly and according to basic safety rules, it is safe.
➡ Accident prevention is the responsibility of anyone handling a firearm.
THINK GUN SAFETY!
➡ Handle any gun as if it is loaded. EVERY GUN IS A LOADED GUN!
➡ Never point any firearm at yourself or anyone else.
➡ When shooting targets, always keep your firearm open until it is your turn to shoot. When hunting, keep your safety on except when actually shooting.
➡ Mechanical safeties are an important additional safety feature, but they are no substitute for safe gun handling! Always handle any firearm as if it is loaded and ready to fire. Because of the strictly controlled circumstances of competitive shooting, it may be advantageous to have no mechanical safety or one that can be made inoperative. If your gun has no safety, use it only for clay target competition. If your gun has a safety that can be made inoperative, shoot it with the safety inoperative only for clay target competition. When shooting in the field, you MUST make the safety operative and use it.
➡ Control your shooting. Be aware of the range of the ammunition you shoot. This may vary from several hundred yards for shotgun pellets to several miles for rifle bullets. Never shoot at a hard surface or at water because shot and bullets can ricochet in any direction with sufficient force to cause injury or death.
➡ Be ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that it is safe to shoot in the direction you intend to fire. If there is the slightest question or doubt, DO NOT SHOOT! Remember: Shotgun pellets can cause injury or death over hundreds of yards. Rifle bullets can cause injury or death over several miles.
➡ Never hold a firearm at the muzzle. Never rest the muzzle on your foot.
➡ Competitive shotguns may have a PULL trigger or a RELEASE trigger. Always familiarize yourself with the trigger system of any firearm before you shoot it. Refer to your instruction manual and then dry-fire the firearm until you are completely familiar with its operation.
➡ Before handling and loading a firearm, be sure you know how it functions. Read the instruction manual. If the instruction manual

is missing, contact Krieghoff International, Ottsville, PA 18942 or H. Krieghoff, P. O. Box 2610, D-89016 Ulm, Germany.

➡ Use factory loaded ammunition only. Factory ammunition is manufactured with the most sophisticated and reliable equipment available. The quality and consistency of factory loaded ammunition is essential to firearm safety.

➡ NEVER use reloaded ammunition. NEVER use ammunition that appears to be damaged or irregular in any way.

➡ ALWAYS use ammunition that is made for the specific chamber size and gauge/caliber of your gun.

➡ Keep your firearm clean. Prevent dirt and foreign objects from entering the action and the barrel. Before loading a firearm, inspect the barrel to be certain that it is clean and free of foreign objects. Shooting with ANY obstruction in the barrel - dirt, mud, snow, grease, or remnants of wads, bullets, or bullet jackets - can cause a barrel to bulge or rupture and can cause SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

➡ NEVER use alcohol or any other drug that can alter consciousness and/or judgement before or during handling or shooting a firearm.

➡ Always wear eye and ear protection when shooting.

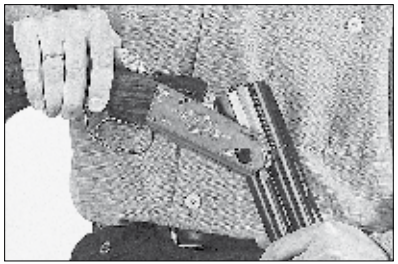
➡ Firearms must be protected from corrosion, which can effect their safe and proper function. Firearms should be kept thoroughly clean, and all metal surfaces should be protect-ed with a light film of gun oil, such as Krieghoff's GP, especially during storage. Store firearms uncovered or in a gun slip that can breathe, and provide them with proper ventilation.

➡ Store all firearms UNLOADED! Be ABSOLUTELY certain that the chamber of every gun is empty.

➡ Store all firearms in a LOCKED cupboard or safe and OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

➡ Remember that NO gun can ever shoot anything that it is not pointed at!

Assembly and Disassembly



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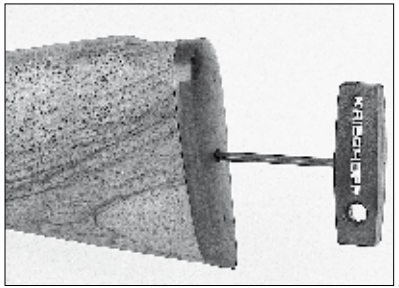
Assembly

Lubricate gun as described on page 26 (Maintenance). Make sure both ejectors are pushed in. Open the top lever. Holding the barrels in the left hand as shown, brace the muzzle between your legs. Hold the receiver and stock by the pistol grip with the right hand and engage the barrels into the action at about a 45% angle, using pressure with the ball of the left hand to direct the barrels onto the pivots (see illus. No. 1). Using a rocking motion up and down, seat the barrel cutouts fully onto the pivots. Rotate the barrels on the pivots slightly to be certain that they are firmly seated, and then close the gun fully. Holding the assembled barrel and action in one hand, push the cocking levers up so that their axis is parallel to that of the barrels. With the free hand place the forend around the bottom barrel and then move it down so that the slots at the rear of the forend iron engage the cocking levers. The forearm can then be firmly pressed up into the latched position against the barrels. Make sure that the latch engages fully. Avoid striking the underside of the barrels or the receiver with the sharp edges of the forend iron.

Disassembly

Disassemble the gun in the reverse order. Remove the forend. Then open the top lever and carefully remove the barrels by gently rocking and rotating them until they are disengaged from the pivots. Do not attempt to pry them off with a single motion because this may damage the finish of the bottom barrel or the receiver.

Stock Removal and Reinstallation



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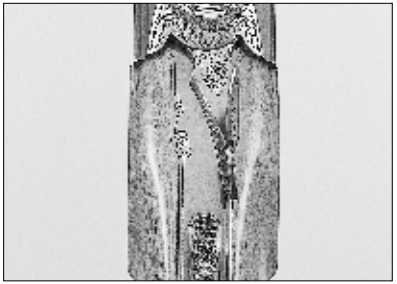
I. Removal

Unscrew the stock bolt with the special T-handled hex stock wrench supplied. If necessary, you may lay the receiver on a flat padded surface and gently bump the handle of the stock wrench or the bottom of the pistol grip with the palm of the hand to loosen the stock from the receiver. Make certain that the bolt is completely disengaged and then carefully remove the stock to the rear (see illus. No. 3). Do not move the stock up and down to loosen and remove it because this may damage the inletting.



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Locking System

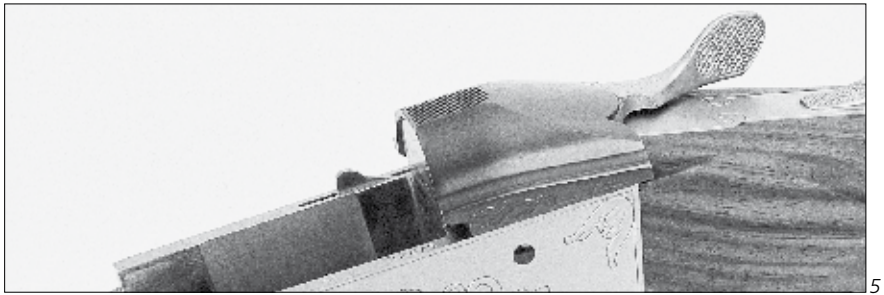
II. Reinstallation

Insert the stock wrench into the stock through the small hole in the recoil pad and seat it firmly in the stock bolt. Slide the stock straight on to the rear tangs and forward to meet the receiver. Push them together firmly. Again, be careful not to force the stock onto the receiver or to it rock up and down because this may damage the inletting. Seat the stock bolt in the bolt hole and tighten the stock bolt firmly, but not excessively, with the stock wrench.

Locking System

The heart of the K-80 and K-20 locking system is a massive top latch (or locking cover) that slides forward when the gun is closed and engages the barrel sidewings. Even after many thousands of shots, any

Locking System



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wear on the barrel sidewings is compensated for by the free forward movement of the locking cover, which holds the barrels as firmly as when they were new. When your gun is new, the lever will stay slightly to the right. Over a useful life of many hundreds of thousands of rounds and as the gun wears in, the opening lever will move to the left and the small gap between the top latch and the barrel sidewings will gradually decrease and eventually close. At that point the locking system can be renewed and your Krieghoff given new life by the installation of an over-sized top latch, (No.723, B in illus.

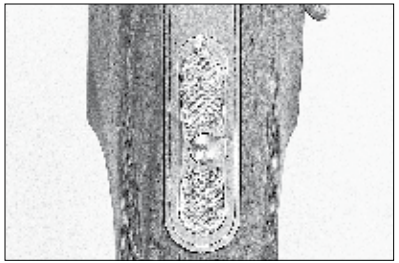
Safety

No 5) which, when installed by a qualified Krieghoff gunsmith, can restore the locking system to 'as new' condition.

Safety

The Krieghoff K-80 and K-20 are equipped with a non-automatic sliding safety that has a round push button lock in its center. The safety is activated by pressing the button with the thumb and simultaneously sliding the safety switch to the rear to put the gun 'on safe'. The gun is taken 'off safe' and made ready to fire by depressing the button and sliding the safety switch forward. When the gun is 'on safe', the letter 'S' appears just above the safety switch. When the gun is 'off safe' and ready to fire, the letter 'S' is covered and not visible. (See illus. No 6).

Safety



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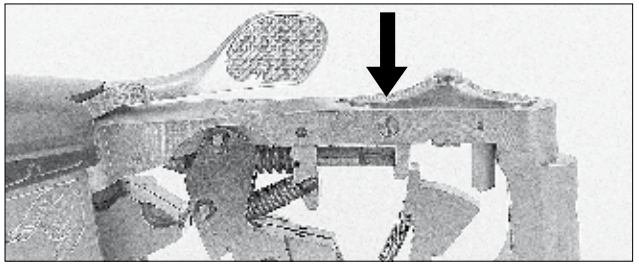

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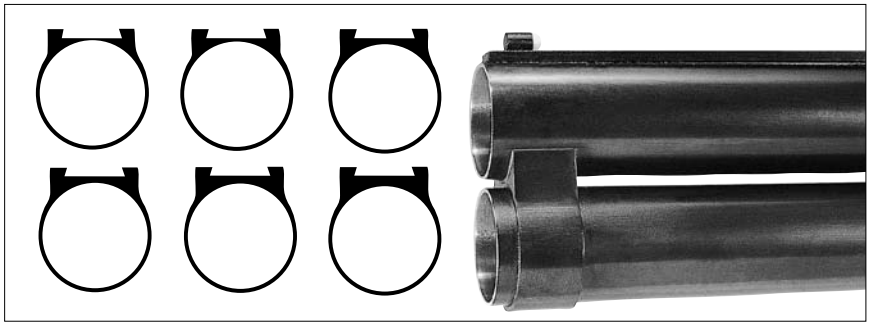
The safeties of the K-80 and K-20 can be locked in the 'off safe' position and made inoperative. The purpose of this feature is to prevent the loss of a target in competition that results from inadvertently leaving the safety on. This feature is for use ONLY under the controlled conditions of clay target competition when guns are never loaded until the shooter is on the shooting station or in the shooting cage.

To lock the safety off, remove the stock and locate the screw on the left side of the top tang, adjacent to the safety. (The screw is marked by the arrow in Illus. No. 7 and will match the gun´s blue or nickel finish. Newer models have an allen screw in this location) Slide the safety (No. 748) forward and tighten the screw to lock the safety in the 'off safe' position. (See illus. No.7). To make the safety operative again, simply loosen the screw until the safety moves freely.

LOCK THE SAFETY IN THE 'OFF' POSITION ONLY WHEN SHOOTING CLAY TARGETS UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS! Make the safety operative for ALL other shooting.

Point-of-Impact Adjustment (Bottom Barrel Only)



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The point of impact of the bottom barrel of the K-80 and K-20 can be raised or lowered in relation to that of the top barrel simply by changing the front barrel hanger No. 606. The hangers have dovetails of varying width which change the height of the bottom barrel. (See illus. No. 8). If you wish to have the bottom barrel pattern higher, select a ring which is thinner at the dovetail. A thicker ring will move the pattern lower.

For easy reference each hanger is marked with a small number visible from the muzzle. The lower the number, the higher the point-of-impact. There are eight different hangers available for K-80 barrels and four for K-20 barrels.

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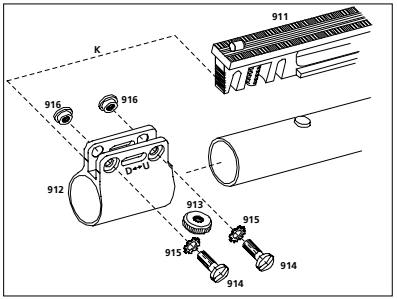
To install a new hanger, drive out the retaining pin No. 608, from left or right, and slide off the hanger to the front. Replace with the new hanger and reinstall pin No. 608.

Point-of-Impact Adjustment
Unsingle (Model K-80 only)

First loosen the adjustment screw No. 914 (see illus. No. 10) about one turn counterclockwise. Note that the slot of the screw can accommodate any one of a number of coins, so no special tool is necessary. To adjust the point of impact, turn the knurled nut No. 913 in the appropriate direction up (U) or down (D). Each line on the scale (K) above the muzzle equals about 3 to 5 inches at 35 meters (38 yards). Re-tighten the locking screws No. 914. Check the lock washers (No. 91) periodically to be sure that they provide enough friction to maintain the adjustment.



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Instructions specific to the K-80 Trap Special

All barrels of the "K-80 Trap Special" configuration feature a fully adjustable rib which allows to lower or raise the point-of-impact.

BE SURE THE GUN IS UNLOADED PRIOR TO MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS.

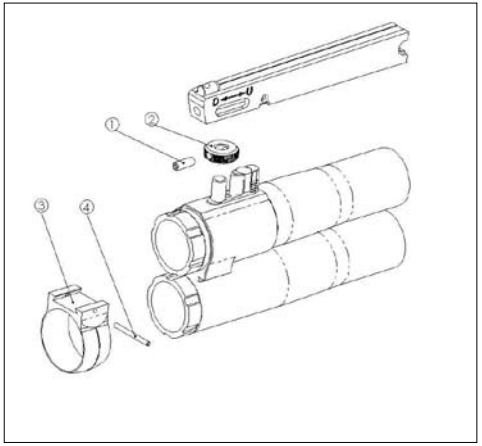
Adjustment of Point-of-Impact for the Over & Under and Unsingle Barrel
All K-80 Trap Special barrels including both barrels of over & under barrels are set by the factory to shoot a 70%/30% pattern high at 35 yds when shipped. Each barrel including each individual barrel on the over & under can be individually adjusted by changing either the front hanger and/or raising or lowering the rib. The range of adjustment is from a fairly flat shooting 60%/40% pattern to a full pattern high (100%).

How to lower and raise the rib
Loosen the locking screw at the very front tip of the rib which locks the knurled adjustment wheel at the front of the rib. Use the 1.5mm Allen wrench omit (Blue) supplied and remove the locking screw completely. The adjustment wheel is now free to turn. To raise the point-of-impact (POI), turn the knurled wheel clockwise so it moves downwards toward the U (= POI up). Each reference serration on the rib will raise or lower the POI by about 10%. For example, one serration below the standard 70%/30% marking would raise the POI of the barrels by 10% to 80%/20% (in the case of an over & under both barrels simultaneously). The rib goes down, the barrel and POI go up.
After the desired POI is dialed in put the locking screw back in the threaded hole at the front tip of the rib and tighten the locking screw using the 1.5mm Allen wrench (blue) supplied and making sure at the same time that one of the two holes on the knurled adjustment wheel is lined up with the locking screw.

Changing the front hanger on the Over & Under Barrel to change the Point-of-Impact (POI) of the Bottom Barrel only
For instructions how to change the front hanger and further explanations, see page 10 in the K-80 instruction booklet.
Note: By changing the front hanger, the

POI of the bottom barrel can be set to be different from the POI of the top barrel, for example, for the bottom barrel to shoot higher than the top barrel. The POI of the top barrel can only be changed by lowering or raising the rib.

Any other topics not covered on this page are the same as for a regular K-80 and are explained and described in the K-80 / K-20 Instruction Manual coming with each gun.



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Screw-in Chokes

ALWAYS UNLOAD ANY GUN BEFORE CHANGING CHOKE TUBES!
Never shoot a choke tubed barrel without a choke tube installed.

It is very important that choke tubes be properly maintained and protected from damage.
If chokes are not periodically removed from the barrel and cleaned, corrosion and rust may form between the choke tube and the barrel and make it impossible to remove the tube from the barrel.

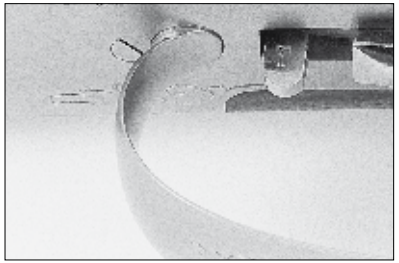
Choke tubes should be removed and cleaned whenever the gun is cleaned. Apply barrel solvent to the choke tube and wipe it clean, paying particular attention to remove foreign particles from the threaded area and any plastic build up from the rear internal portion of the tube. Also apply solvent to and wipe clean the threads in the barrel itself. Apply a light coat of Krieghoff GP or other fine gun oil to the choke tube before reinstalling it in the barrel. Install the choke tube by hand. If you encounter any roughness or resistance, check to make sure that both the tube and the barrel are clean, free of debris, well-lubricated and undamaged.

If a choke tube is dented or otherwise damaged, its rear edge could protrude into the bore of the barrel. When the gun is fired, the shot charge could be impeded by the damaged tube, and the barrel could be totally destroyed. Handle the choke tubes with care. Store them in their protective cases. And examine them carefully for damage if they are ever dropped, stepped on, or otherwise dented. NEVER shoot with a damaged choke tube. If you discover that a choke tube is damaged, discard it immediately.

Whenever you change or reinstall choke tubes, look through the bore to make ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that the tube does not protrude into or obstruct the barrel in any way. Failure to do so could result in severe damage to the barrel and SEVERE INJURY to the shooter or those around him.

To install a choke tube, screw it all the way in by hand and tighten it gently with the choke tube wrench.
Never apply force when installing a choke tube and never over tighten.
For choke tube selection see page 29.

Barrel Selection



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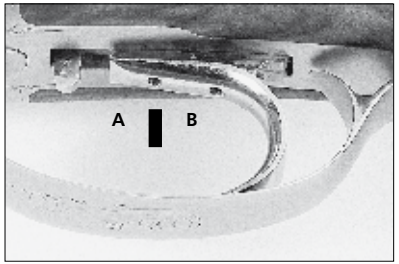

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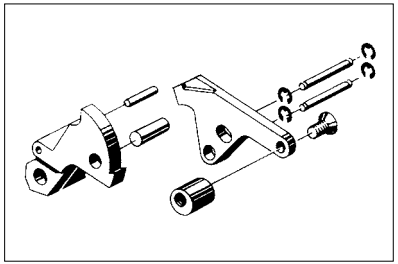
Adjusting Trigger Position

The K-80 / K-20 single trigger is mechanical and does not rely on recoil to select the second barrel. This gives the advantage of quick re-setting for the second shot and makes it possible to fire the second barrel even if the first barrel misfires. When the small selector lever No. 3-756-1, located in front of the trigger, is pushed to the left by the side marked B (bottom barrel), the bottom barrel fires first. To fire the top barrel first, push side T (top barrel) to the right (see illus. No. 12). If you wish to lock the selector, tighten the front screw No. 769-1a (A on illus. No. 13) in the trigger with the small hex wrench provided (see illus. No. 13). Note: Do not over tighten the screw. When the gun is shipped from the factory, the selector locking screw No. 769-1a (A on illus. No. 13) is not tightened.
The locking screw No. 769-1b for the trigger position (B on illus. No. 13), on the other hand, must always be tightened down to prevent the trigger from moving during shooting.

To adjust the trigger position, loosen both screws 769-1 A and B about one turn with the hex key provided. Slide the trigger to the desired position and gently retighten the trigger locking screw. The selector locking screw may also be tightened if desired.
Note:
To prevent damage, it is most important never to over tighten either of the locking screws.

Release Triggers (Model K-80 Only)



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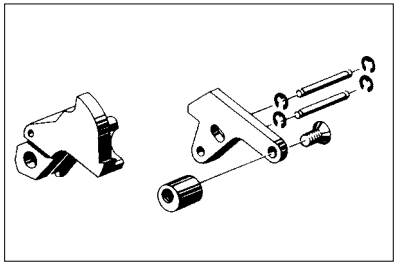

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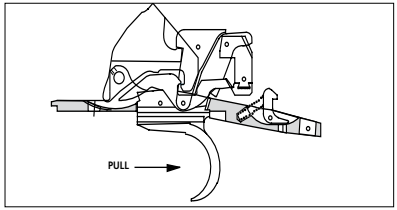
Release triggers, which are particularly popular in American trapshooting, fire the gun, as the name suggests, when the trigger is released rather then when it is pulled. The idea is to have the trigger finger make a smooth, almost effortless move by simply 'letting go'. To fire a gun equipped with a release trigger, you must first 'set' the trigger. Facing in the direction that you intend to shoot and with the gun mounted to the shoulder, you pull the trigger until you feel a complete and positive stop. You must hold the trigger in that position until you are ready to shoot. Call for the target, swing through it, and release the trigger to fire the gun. If for any reason you do not want to fire the gun after you have set the trigger, you must disengage the trigger to prevent the gun from firing. To do this, maintain a firm hold on the trigger with your trigger finger, being absolutely certain that the gun is pointed in a safe direction. With your opposite hand, open the gun with the top lever in the usual manner. Allow the gun to open. The release trigger is now disengaged. To shoot, close the gun and proceed in the manner described above. It is absolutely necessary that you thoroughly understand the release trigger mechanism and familiarize yourself with it. Dry-fire the gun repeatedly with snap caps until you are completely familiar with the way the trigger feels and handles.

Warning:
At least 10% of the guns used to shoot American trap are equipped with release triggers. NEVER SHOOT A GUN WITH RELEASE

Release Triggers (Model K-80 Only)



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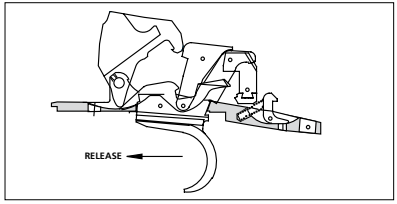

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TRIGGERS UNTIL YOU HAVE DRY-FIRED IT AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE TRIGGER AND HOW TO DISENGAGE IT.

NEVER SHOOT ANY GUN UNTIL YOU ARE COMPLETELY FAMILIAR WITH ITS TRIGGER SYSTEM AND ALL OF ITS OPERATING AND SAFETY FEATURES.

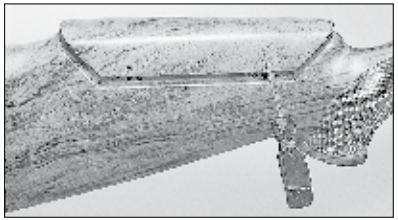
Krieghoff K-80s can be ordered with factory release triggers, or the triggers may be installed later.
Release triggers are available in two configurations: single release and double release.

Single Release
With a single release trigger, the first barrel is set and fired as a release, and the second shot is fired as a conventional pull trigger.
Double Release
With double release, the second barrel must also be set and released to fire.

Stock Finish

Stock Finish
Krieghoff K-80 and K-20 stocks are finished with a specially formulated epoxy lacquer which seals the wood completely so that it cannot be damaged even in the wettest weather. If your gun does get wet, however, the stock, forend, receiver, and barrels should be wiped down and allowed to air dry separately. After the metal components are completely dry, apply a light coat of gun oil. After the stock and forend are dry, they require no further care. Note that the matte satin finish of these stocks may become glossy over time through use. The matte satin look can be easily restored by light rubbing with very fine (000) steel wool.

Stock finish



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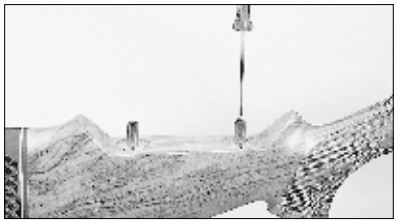

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The stocks of Krieghoff K-80s and K-20s delivered in Europe and the United Kingdom receive the traditional European oil finish. These stocks are not completely waterproof, and their finish requires periodic maintenance. During the first year of use they should be treated several times. Apply a very small amount (two or three drops) of stock oil to each side of the stock and forend and rub it in by hand until it is evenly spread and thoroughly absorbed into the wood. This process should be routinely repeated at least once a year thereafter. It is most important, however, that oil finished stocks and forends be thoroughly air dried and retreated with oil after exposure to rain or heavy moisture.

Adjustable Stock (K-80 only)

Krieghoff K-80 stocks are adjustable at the comb only for height and off-set.
The drop at heel and comb can be adjusted from approximately 1-1/4" to approx. 1-5/8". The comb can also be adjusted sideways for off-set. The height of the comb is determined by two adjustment screws in the base of the comb which rest on steel
plates inlet into the stock. The height adjustment is therefore maintained by the support screws rather than the clamp screws which hold the comb and stock together, a design feature that assures that the adjustment cannot change during shooting.

To change height adjustment, carefully insert the small adjustable stock wrench supplied with adjustable stocks into the holes on the

Adjustable Stock (K-80 Only)

right side of the comb and loosen the clamp screws by turning them counterclockwise for approximately two turns. Do not attempt to turn the clamp screws all the way out because this may damage the stock finish around the holes.

After loosening the clamp screws, pull the comb piece straight up and completely off of the stock. Rocking the comb piece from front to back as you lift it may make it bind on the posts and more difficult to remove, so be sure to pull it straight off. Underneath the comb piece are two round steel plates inlet into the wood. Each of the plates contains a height adjustment screw. Use the small stock wrench to adjust the screws, turning them counterclockwise (out) to raise the comb and clockwise (in) to lower it. Both adjustment screws should be at the same height when the comb piece is reinstalled, although the design allows for a limited pitch lengthwise.

To reinstall the comb piece, align the holes in the steel plate with the guidepost on the stock and slide them directly onto the posts, again being careful not to rock the comb piece back and forth, until the height adjustment screws rest firmly on the steel plates. Then tighten the clamp screws firmly to hold the stock and comb together.

Note that the height adjustment screws must rest firmly on the steel plates of the stock as described above or else the comb height will not be consistent and may actually change during shooting.

Adjusting for Offset:
Proceed as described above to take the comb piece completely off the stock. The guideposts located in the cutoff section of the stock are now accessible. Use the small stock wrench to loosen the lock screw on the top of the guidepost and then slide it sideways in either direction for the desired amount of offset. Both posts should be moved about the same distance, although a slight variation is possible. Note the lines of calibration, which make it possible to check, maintain, and repeat the precise degree of adjustment.

Removing, Cleaning, and Reinstalling K-80 New Style Ejectors
(K-80 new style since 1990 / K-20)

Important!
After you have finished shooting, ALWAYS unload your gun immediately. It should then be cleaned and left uncocked. This will reduce stress to the mainsprings and should be done using snap caps or at least fired shells to avoid damaging the firing pins. Be sure that all bearing surfaces have sufficient grease, particularly the barrel pivots and the adjacent flat surfaces and the bearing surfaces between the receiver and the forearm iron. Be very careful to keep these areas free of dirt particles (see maintanance page 26). The bores of the barrels should be cleaned immediately after shooting to remove fouling.

The K-80 new style / K-20 ejector is easily distinguished from the older style K-80 ejector by the absence of the blued retaining screw on the ejector itself. The new style ejector has no such screw. It is held in place by the ball-and-spring assembly (Nrs. 1-614 and 1614-1), shown in illustration 20. The spring presses the ball bearing into a detent slot on the back of the ejector. The new style ejectors may be removed for periodic cleaning, but, because they are spring-loaded, special care must be taken in removing and reinstalling them. Work only over a flat surface covered with a towel or other soft material. To remove the ejectors, push both to the rear as far as possible. Using a small plastic mallet, gently tap each ejector past the detent. (Never use a metal mallet or hammer to strike the ejector.)

Hold the barrel horizontally, close to the covered table top, with the ejector to be removed facing downward. Slide the ejector out to the rear. As the ejector clears the ball-and-spring, the ball will pop out, and the cushioned surface will catch it.

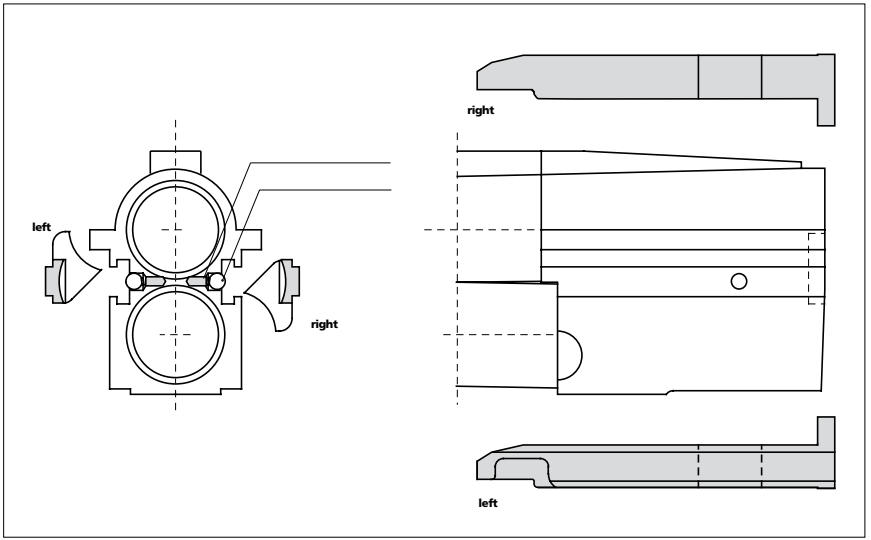
Remove the ejector. Set the ball aside. Remove the spring with the pair of tweezers. Clean the ejector and the ejector groove with Krieghoff Gun Pro or other fine quality cleaner/lubricant. Coat the ejector and wipe it clean. If stubborn debris remains, remove it with a small cleaning brush. Spray the cleaner into the ejector groove and wipe it out. If the groove is particularly dirty, use a

Removing, Cleaning, and Reinstalling K-80 New Style Ejectors
(K-80 new style since 1990 / K-20)

small brush, pipe cleaner, or cotton swab to remove remaining debris. Wipe the groove clean. Lubricate the ejector and ejector groove with a light coat of Gun Pro, and reinstall the ejector.

Place the spring in the hole. Insert the ejector into the ejector groove, being certain that the ejector is on the proper side. When the ejector is on the proper side, the machined recess on the front outside of the ejector opens downward. (See illus. 20).

Push the ejector in until the front end of the ejector is even with the hole. Place a small dab of GG on the spring and place the ball over the spring in the hole. Use a 3 mm punch, the open end of a retracted ball-point pen, or the eraser end of a pencil to push the ball against the spring and into the hole.



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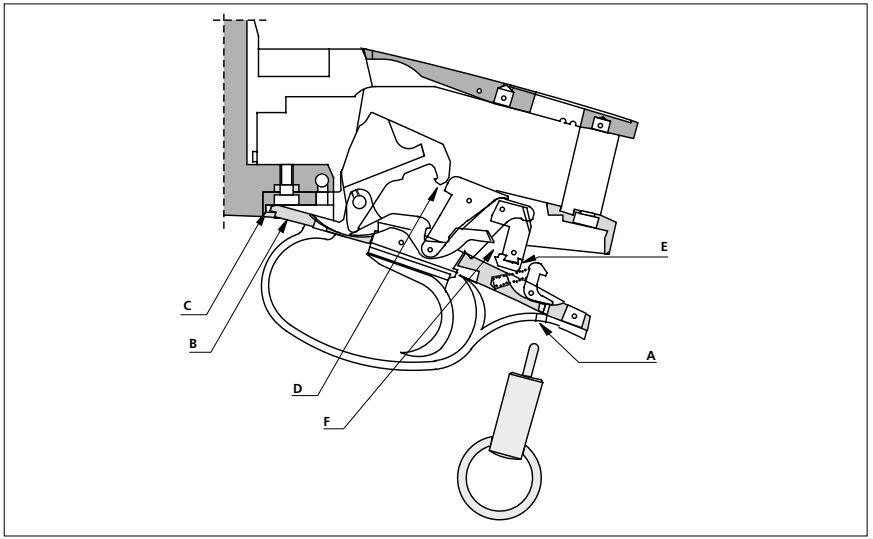
Removing, Cleaning, and Reinstalling K-80 New Style Ejectors

Instructions for the K-80/RT (Removable Trigger)

Simultaneously slide the ejector forward to cover the hole partially and to hold the ball. Remove the tool and slide the ejector the rest of the way forward. The ejector is properly reinstalled when the spring pushes the ball into the detent slot, resulting in an audible 'click'. Slide the ejector back and forth to insure proper seating, and repeat the procedure for the second ejector.



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Instructions for the K-80/RT (Removable Trigger)

Removal of the RT Trigger Group from an Assembled K-80/RT

Be sure that the gun is unloaded. Insert snap caps and pull the trigger twice to disengage the hammers. Insert the RT Trigger Removal Tool (push pin), provided with each RT into the hole marked A in the illustration. Press the tool firmly to disengage the internal latch, and at the same time pull the RT Trigger Group down and out in a semi-circular motion rotating around the point marked B in the illustration.

Installation of the RT Trigger Group into an Assembled K-80/RT

Be sure that the gun is unloaded.
Open it all the way and hold it open. Note that when being installed in an open gun, the hammers of the RT Trigger Group may be in either the cocked or uncocked position. Hold the K-80/RT fully open and grasp the trigger group firmly by inserting the index and middle fingers into the trigger guard. Insert the front end B of the trigger group into the recessed lip C of the receiver (see illustration). Move the trigger group in a semi-circular motion, rotating it around the axis of point C, and press it into the receiver until you hear a distinct 'click'. This indicates that the trigger group is properly seated and locked into the receiver. Check that the trigger is flush with the bottom of the receiver. If no click is heard and the trigger is not flush, remove it and reinstall as described.

Warning:
Always handle your firearm with care.
Follow the basic safety procedures described throughout this manual, and specifically on pages 4 and 5. Make sure your firearm is unloaded before you remove or install the RT Trigger Group.

Removal and Installation of the RT Trigger Group: Receiver without Barrels

Removal:
First place the top lever in the middle (gun closed) position by holding it to the right, depressing the top latch catch (No. 720), and easing the top lever to the middle. Pull the trigger twice to disengage the hammers and proceed as described above (Removal of the RT Trigger Group with an Assembled K-80/RT) to remove the trigger group.

Warning:
Note that when pulling the trigger to disengage the hammers, the cocking levers (Nos. 726, 727) must be held up to prevent them from being damaged by the forward thrust of the cocking rods (Nos. 732, 733). The cocking rods have sharp edges. Therefore, when holding the cocking levers up, you must protect your hands from possible injury from the cocking rods by covering them with a cleaning cloth or heavy towel.

Installation:
When installing the trigger group in the receiver only, both hammers must be in the uncocked position. To do this, you must pull the trigger with one hand while simultaneously using the other to move the first-firing hammer forward. Release the trigger and pull it again while at the same time moving the second-firing hammer forward. This process takes a little practice, so pull the trigger and manipulate the hammers until both hammers are disengaged at point D. (See illustration, which shows the hammer in the disengaged position.) Insert the front end B of the trigger group into the recessed lip C of the receiver (see illustration).
Move the trigger group in a semi-circular motion, rotating it around the axis of point C, and press it into the receiver until you hear a distinct 'click'. This indicates that the trigger group is properly seated and locked into the receiver. Check that the trigger is flush with the bottom of the receiver. If no click is heard and the trigger is not flush, remove it and reinstall as described.

Instructions for the K-80/RT (Removable Trigger)

Selecting Firing Order of the K-80/RT Trigger Group

The K-80/RT single trigger is fully mechanical and does not rely on recoil to set the second barrel. The advantages are ultra quick re-setting and ability to fire the second barrel even if the shell in the first misfires. The RT's firing sequence (bottom/top or top/bottom) is controlled by the internal selector bar E (No. RT 756), which has a spring loaded detent. The selector bar may be moved to the left or right by simply sliding it in the desired direction. With the hammers facing forward and the rear of the trigger guard facing you, move the selector to the right to make the bottom barrel fire first. Move the selector to the left to make the top barrel fire first.

Maintenance for the K-80/RT Trigger Group

The RT trigger group should be cleaned periodically with an aggressive aerosol gun cleaner that leaves no residue. Pay particular attention in cleaning the area marked F in the illustration since the accumulation of dirt, unburned powder, or shell particles under the sears may cause the trigger system to malfunction. After spray cleaning, allow the trigger group to dry thoroughly. Then relubricate it with a light coat of Krieghoff GP or other high quality light gun oil.
Thorough drying and relubrication are very important since aggressive cleaners remove all lubrication and rust preventative and may allow rust.

If your K-80/RT malfunctions, the first trouble-shooting step is to clean and relubricate it as described above. If either barrel fails to fire or the trigger pulls become stiff or hard, remove the RT Trigger Group, clean it, and allow it to dry. Relubricate it lightly and reinstall it in your gun to continue shooting. If the problem persists, contract your authorized Krieghoff gunsmith.

Note: The use of agressive aerosol cleaners is recommended ONLY for the K-80/RT Trigger Group. Do NOT use these cleaners on any other part of the K-80/RT or on ANY part of the K-80 or K-20.

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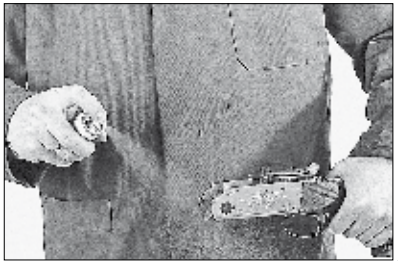
Maintenance

The Krieghoff K-80 and K-20, like any other fine equipment, must be properly maintained to insure a lifetime of reliable and consistent service. Before assembling and shooting the gun, its critical bearing surfaces must be properly lubricated. Immediately after shooting and before casing the gun, its external metal surfaces should be wiped down and lightly oiled. The bore and action of the gun should be thoroughly cleaned periodically. Finally, if the gun is used in competition, it should receive an Annual Service performed by a qualified Krieghoff gunsmith after every 15,000-20,000 rounds. When assembling the gun, place a liberal coating of Krieghoff Gun Glide or other high quality gun grease in the barrel pivots. Place a very light coat on the flat surfaces adjacent to the pivots; on the barrel lug; on the barrel sidewings where they are engaged by the top latch; and on the concave portion of the forend iron where it joins the receiver. After disassembling the gun, wipe these surfaces to remove the grease and any grit that may have accumulated during shooting.To clean the action, remove the stock and use a soft brush to apply mineral spirits or conventional gun cleaning solvent and remove all visible grime and debris. NEVER use aggressive aerosol cleaners for this purpose and NEVER allow cleaning solution of any kind to run through the action block itself because the solvent will reduce or remove the gun's internal lubrication. This lubrication can only be replaced by a qualified Krieghoff gunsmith after complete disassembly of the action! To prevent this, always keep the firing pins above the area that you are cleaning so that the solvent will drain away from the action block. When cleaning the sears, hammers, etc., keep the back tang of the action pointed down. When cleaning the front of the action, the hinge pins etc., keep the cocking levers pointed down. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT!

Maintenance

After cleaning the action, spray it very lightly with Gun Pro. You may also apply a very, very light coat of Gun Glide to the rear portion of the bottom of the sears where they make contact with the selector pear. This can be done with the tip of a toothpick, and, again, only a very, very light film of lubricant is needed. The barrels must be cleaned to remove lead fouling and the build up of plastic from wads. Use a conventional bore solvent and follow the manufacturer's instructions, saturating cleaning patches with the solvent and running them through the bore with a shotgun cleaning rod. For particularly stubborn fouling, apply more solvent and use a phosphor bronze cleaning brush. Then alternate solvent-soaked and dry patches until the bore is clean and finish with a light coat of Gun Pro. If your barrel is equipped with choke tubes, clean the barrel first with the tubes installed and then remove and clean the tubes themselves as described above (p.14). If you shoot in the rain or snow and your gun is wet, disassemble it; wipe it dry; and then allow it to air dry thoroughly overnight before applying a light coat of gun oil.

Annual Service:
For the dedicated clay target competitor, the Krieghoff Annual Service is recommended after every 15,000 to 20,000 rounds to keep your Krieghoff in top form and insure consistent performance. The gun is disassembled, cleaned, and re-lubricated. Minor springs and circlips are replaced. And it is fine tuned to original factory specifications.



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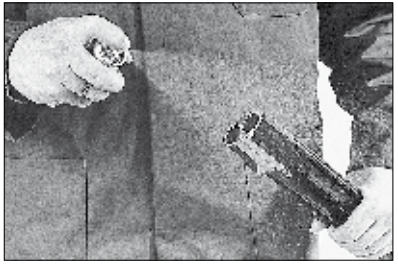

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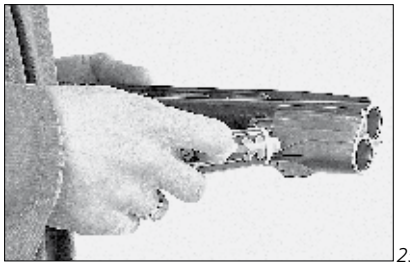
GUN PRO and GUN GLIDE

Maintenance



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Gun Pro is a high quality gun oil for use for the continuous care of internal and external gun parts: locks, barrels, and stocks. It cleans, lubricates, and protects against corrosion. It penetrates moisture and neutralizes acid from hands and is non-gumming and heat resistant. Gun Pro contains no silicone and therefore will not damage optics such as scopes.

Gun Glide is a high quality grease that protects guns from heavy wear. Use it as described above on the heavy wear areas of the K-80, K-20, and other break-open guns: the hinge screw recesses, and the area just behind them; the back of the barrel lug; the face of the ejectors where they meet the face of the breech; the barrel ears; and the rear concave portion of the forend iron.

Steel Shot

The K-80 represents the combination of the most modern materials and traditional fine craftsmanship. This craftsmanship has evolved over decades of careful attention to fine handwork and fitting and has been proven by years of extensive use of our guns in the field of competition. Today, all of this has resulted in a gun which we can call a product of the highest quality.

We recommend that steel shot not be fired through barrels with more than modified choke because the hard steel can damage the choke ramp and ruin the barrel. Note that this does not result in any loss of ballistic efficiency since steel shot patterns tighter than lead shot, and modified chokes gives the optimal long range performance with steel shot.

Choke Tube Designations

Screw-in Choke markings are as follows:

00 = C = Cylinder
0 = S = Skeet
1 = IC = Improved Cylinder
1+ = LM = Light Modified
2 = M = Modified
2+ = LIM = Light improved Modified
3 = IM = Improved Modfied
4 = F = Full
5 = SF = Super Full

Notes

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K-80/K-20.IM06E

K-80 Clay Target Shotgun
K-20 Clay Target and Field Shotgun

Instruction Manual

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